

AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC NEWS.

Sacramento City.....Col. JOSEPH GRANT.
San Jose.....DAILY PACIFIC NEWS.
San Francisco.....J. H. BROWN & CO.
New-York.....J. H. BROWN & CO.
Napa.....M. H. N. KENDRICK.

AGENTS WANTED in every City, Town and Village, to whom liberal advantages will be given. Orders for the PACIFIC NEWS will be duly attended to, if addressed to our post paid, and enclosing the cash.
The WEEKLY PACIFIC NEWS will be re-commissioned as soon as necessary arrangements can be completed. A STEAMER EDITION will be issued semi-monthly, on the sailing of each Mail Steamer.

Whig General Committee.—A meeting of the Whig General Committee will be held at the office of Justice SHEPHERD, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of each member is desirable.

The Democracy of California.

After much travail and suffering, and, if the letter-writers are to be believed, ill-will and dissension, the Democracy of California have, under the direction of a leader not unknown to fame, Gen. BESANSON, finally succeeded in erecting their platform. It comes to us in the form of an Address to the Democratic party, and, although we have little inclination just now to enter upon the general discussion of politics, justice to the public, no less than to its framers, requires us to give it a brief review. It certainly suggests many interesting inquiries. It starts out with the declaration, that we have parties and factions contending for the supremacy in California. The truth of this, all whose fortune it was to witness, or who are informed of recent events at San Jose, whence the address emanated, will cheerfully subscribe to. The protracted struggle which resulted in a failure to elect a United States Senator, showed conclusively, that the Democracy are but a bundle of factions—of factions heartily detesting the others, and having nothing in common but mean ambition to subsist on the public treasury. There was the FREEMONT faction, the HEYDENFELDT faction, the WELLER faction, and last, not least, perhaps, the GRANT faction. Whether each of these factions, separately, or the whole of them combined, constitutes a party, it is impossible to say. That point the address does not condescend to explain, nor yet does it inform us whether Fremont was the favorite of Abolitionists, or Judge Heydenfeldt the candidate of that Southern chivalry which, whilom, loathed the Union, and was ready to brave every danger for its dismemberment.

These are questions which, if we rightly remember, were much agitated at the time, and it is unfortunate, therefore, that the builders of this platform did not find occasion to settle them. One thing is certain, however: that each of these factions fought hard for "the supremacy," and more certain still is the fact, generally conceded by right-minded men, at least, that the success of either, or of all, would result in nothing short of a public calamity, would be a "supremacy" which none but spoliemen would aim to establish, and none but corruptionists acknowledge.

Another declaration of this address is, that we find here men who "have ever been actuated by the strongest devotion and attachment to the true principles of our government, as expounded and acted upon by JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON." This is all very well in itself, and sounds well in print; but the trouble is, that the people are left completely in the dark as to what it really means. The Democratic party, so-called, of this day, whatever expedients it may adopt, or to whatever tricks it may resort to conciliate the public sentiment of certain infected portions of the country, is violently hostile to everything that smacks of a protective tariff. And yet, Mr. JEFFERSON, time and again, as Secretary of State, as President, and as a plain republican citizen, strongly inculcated the necessity of protection to our own labor and industry. Nay more, he was so great a stickler for this much-misunderstood and worse-abused principle, that he actually insisted on prohibition—on closing our ports to the products of every country which might come in competition with the products of our own.

And even Gen. JACKSON, hero as he undoubtedly was, and many as were his virtues, grievously sinned in this respect. As a member of the Senate, he voted for the tariff of 1824, which was characterized by its enemies as a perfect "bill of abominations," and which was in every sense of the word a high protective tariff—higher by far than the tariff of 1842. We recollect too, that in a certain correspondence, first with Gov. RAY, of Indiana, and secondly with Col. COLEMAN, of North Carolina, he not only went as far as the farthest for protection, but took the boldest ground for internal improvement by the General Government. Both JEFFERSON and JACKSON, therefore, expounded principles at war with the principles of the Democracy, and acted upon principles which are not by their faith the true principles of the Government.

And Mr. MADISON, how stands the case with him! Why he was simply the greatest sinner of them all—a Federalist (what unmeaning things names have somehow become) of the most latitudinous and destructive tendency. He was not only for a Protective Tariff and Internal Improvements, but was foolishly and dishonest enough—so the "Unterrified" would write it—to sign a bill chartering a Monster Bank.

Now, if these be the principles of the Democratic party, we do not so understand them, and yet unless all history lies, they made up for the most part the policy of the very men for whom this Address proclaims the highest admiration. It is useless to pursue the inconsistency of these things further. We will only remark in conclusion, that if the Democracy of California are really anxious to strangle factions in the State, they have only to cast off the political mendicants and lepers who now swell their ranks; and then parties—for then there will be but one party—will cease to be known in a contention for supremacy, if they will return to the policy which JEFFERSON and MADISON enforced in their messages, and JACKSON sustained in his inaugural.

The Next Electoral College.

The Carlisle Democrat has an article showing that all calculations in regard to the Presidency, predicated on the number of electoral votes of each state at the last Presidential election, are premature and baseless. The next election will be held under the new appointment, by which the Western or new states, will gain largely in their representation.

At present, it is almost impossible to tell with any degree of certainty the number of Representatives to which states will be entitled. As the total number, however, is fixed at 235—a number very nearly that of the present Congress—it is evident that only those states, the increase in the population of which surpasses the average increase of the whole, can augment their representation in Congress. In the same way some states will have a less number than at present, and others will remain about stationary. The change, such as it will be, will increase the relative power of the new, or Western States, whilst it is probable the new states in the aggregate will have less members of Congress than they now have. Louisiana, it is supposed, will have five members. Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas, will also probably be entitled to some additional members. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, there will be a large increase. New York and Pennsylvania is presumed to remain about the same, and in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee there will, perhaps, be a decrease.

It is also to be considered that there will be a new state in the Confederacy, California, which will give four electoral votes. Persons who are fond of calculating chances should recollect all these circumstances before coming to any conclusions.

The number of votes given at the election following each census since the formation of the Government is as follows: 132 in 1792, 176 in 1804, 217 in 1812, 231 in 1824, 387 in 1832, and 275 in 1840. In 1850 the number will be 297, and the relative strength of that portion of the Union west of the Alleghenies will be greater than ever before.

COGSWELL'S PANORAMA.—We perceive by a notice in the New York Tribune, which is evidently from the graceful pen of BAYARD TAYLOR, that COGSWELL'S Panorama of California, San Francisco and the Isthmus of Panama, is now on exhibition in New York. Our readers will remember the high terms in which we spoke of Mr. COGSWELL'S drawings some months ago; and we are gratified to find our judgment verified by the opinion expressed of the finished work by so accomplished a traveller, and so competent a critic as BAYARD TAYLOR, who, moreover, is intimately acquainted with the climate and the scenery of California.

Mr. Cogswell's plan embodies an invention which is new in Panoramas. By it, the traveler not only passes as it were, in actual bodily presence over the whole route from New York, through the Isthmus, and so on to San Francisco, and the mines, but when he arrives at any spot celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, he is enabled to turn towards every point of the compass, and take a circling sweep of the whole horizon. The Panorama of San Francisco, in particular, is full of the most perfect details. The traveler lands at the foot of one of the principal streets, and proceeds leisurely through the city, viewing each building by itself, reading the signs of friends and acquaintances, and attracted by the peculiar and often picturesque costume of the inhabitants. We hardly know with whom this panorama will be the most popular—whether with the returned Californian, or with those who have never visited our State, but to whom this representation will afford an opportunity of "home traveling" rarely equalled.

CURIOS RECOVERY.—Doctor Fenner, in his medical reports, narrates a case of cholera which occurred in a company of California emigrants on the Rio Grande, in March last, from which the sufferer recovered, though he took no medicine. It appears that his companions had accused him of theft, and they left him to die, gave him no medicine, except a bottle of claret and some water. These he finished at a single draught, and then immediately began to recover, and finally got well. Lucky fellow—had he taken medicine he would probably have died.

BOUND OVER.—The persons arrested Sunday night for attempting to rob Colonel Stevenson's office, on Howison's Pier, underwent an examination before the Recorder yesterday morning. Their names are William Watkins, George Adams, Frederick Seymour and Francis Greer. The evidence was plain, positive and direct, and shows that the whole was a deep laid scheme which would have succeeded but for the commendable zeal and energy of our police. They were held to appear at the District Court in the sum of \$15,000 each.

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.—A petition was received by the Common Council last evening, from Mr. A. D. MERRIFIELD, asking the privilege of furnishing the city with water on the principle of the Croton water works in New York. He proposes to lay pipes in the principal streets, construct hydrants, erect a fountain on the Plaza, &c., and he to receive for his services the sum of \$50,000 per annum, and to complete the work in eighteen months.

A LARGE PANTHER.—A Mexican boy was exhibiting a large panther on Long Wharf yesterday, which was carefully studied, with a view to adorn the cabinet of some naturalist. It was killed a few days ago in the neighborhood of Sonora.

A STATE PENITENTIARY.—On Saturday, Mr. McCORKLE introduced a bill into the Assembly, providing for the erection of a State Penitentiary. The bill was read twice, and referred to a Select Committee.

Business in the Recorder's Court.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Recorder's Court. The prisoner's dock was full to overflowing, comprised of every color and hue, from the pale Circassian to the black, woolly-headed Congo. Most of the cases, however, were for trifling misdemeanors, and were readily disposed of.

Rufus McSchneider, a mean-looking German catgut scraper, was arraigned for the dastardly act of assaulting his wife. On last Sunday, the prisoner and his wife had some difficulty about five o'clock in the evening, which however did not amount to more than a war of words. About nine o'clock of the same evening, the defendant proceeded to his wife's room, and after having ordered his step-daughter out, locked the door and shamefully abused and beat her. The cries of the poor woman soon drew a large crowd together, who protected her, and turned the husband over to an officer of the police. It appears that this couple have been married about four months, and that the union has not been as happy a one as could be desired. The woman has a daughter, well known as Miss Abalos, who has given several concerts in this city, and to whom the prisoner has perhaps paid more attention to than the mother. There is no doubt but that the green-eyed monster rankled in the bosoms of each, which rendered their union odious and miserable. The defence attempted to mitigate the offence by proving the uniform good character of the prisoner; but the Recorder, with his characteristic good sense and sound judgment, did not consider that any testimony could be adduced to palliate so base and cowardly an act. His Honor remarked that he had uniformly punished persons guilty of this offence with the utmost severity, and that he would sentence the defendant to pay a fine of \$100, be imprisoned ten days, and give bonds to keep the peace in the sum of \$2000.

Mrs. Isabella Howe was brought up for robbing Mr. W. H. Freed of \$80, on last Saturday night. It seems that Mr. Freed and Mrs. Howe, are old acquaintances and lovers, and that on Saturday, Mr. Freed called to pay a visit to his lady acquaintance. He drank several times, and owing either to the quality or quantity of the liquor, he became perfectly stupefied, and handed his purse for safe keeping to Mrs. Howe, who returned it to him next day, minus half of its contents. The defence argued with considerable plausibility, that the complainant got drunk and spent his money, and that he now prosecutes this woman from a feeling of jealousy, he having made numerous applications for her hand, and she having preferred to link her fortunes with another. Mrs. Howe was sent on to the District Court to let a jury decide on the merits of the case.

Mr. Thomas McDermott, was complained of for assaulting George Kinney, merely because the latter had attempted to collect some rent money from the defendant. The testimony of several witnesses went to show that the defendant committed no greater assault than collaring the complainant and putting him out of the house. McDermott was immediately discharged.

John B. F. Lebras, got a drink at a saloon on Kearny street, and hadn't the cash to pay for it. John's character being rather of a hard order, he was fined \$5, and to be imprisoned until paid.

Charles Belling, for flourishing a pistol in a very dangerous manner was discharged on the payment of \$15.

There were twelve or fifteen other cases, all on the old charge of being drunk and disorderly, and which were disposed of in a summary manner. The old offenders were made to pay dearly for their spree, while those who made their first appearance were let off upon promise of reforming.

INTERESTING DECISION.—A case of some interest to California emigrants, was recently decided in the Superior Court of New York. The plaintiff claimed \$400 damages for detention on the Isthmus, caused by his having been misinformed as to the day of sailing of the steamer from Chagres for New York. He agreed with defendants' agent at San Francisco, for his passage in the Empire City, for which he paid \$100, and was informed by the agent that the vessel would sail on the 28th of October; but on the plaintiff's arrival there, he found that she had sailed on the night of the 27th, in consequence of which he was obliged to remain at Chagres four or five days, waiting for some other conveyance, and then took his passage for Jamaica, for which he paid \$75. At Jamaica he was detained about a fortnight before he could prosecute his voyage, and was then brought to New York in the Empire City, which touched there on her return voyage. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of \$195, made up of the following items: For his passage to Jamaica, \$75; for his board while he remained there, (14 days,) \$28; to compensate him for his loss of time while he was at Chagres and Jamaica, \$5 per day, and interest on the money he had expended—making, in all, \$195.

GOVERNOR'S VETOES.—Gov. McDUGALL is fast becoming as famous for his veto messages as a still more prominent individual did in times past. He returned the bill to repeal the 174th section of an act entitled an act concerning corporations, and also an act to amend an act concerning corporations, with his objections. The Assembly, however, passed the bills by the constitutional vote, over the head of the Governor. The Senate took the opposite course, and rejected them. The Governor is fast earning the title of "Young Veto."

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.—At the evening session of the Legislature on Saturday, a concurrent resolution was adopted by the Senate, fixing the 10th of April next as the day of final adjournment.

Record of the City Courts.

MONDAY, March 17.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Hon. H. C. Murray, Chief Justice.

Wm. S. Clark, et al. vs. the City of San Francisco.—Motion to dissolve injunction was this day argued and submitted to the Court.

Charles R. Saunders vs. Wm. M. Card.—Cause referred to Horace Hawes, as sole referee.

Lease and Vallejo vs. Wm. S. Clark.—Argument heard in relation to the objections raised to the admissibility of a grant from Governor Alvarado.

Before the Hon. J. Calhoun Smith, presiding.
Gildemeester, et al. vs. Madigan.—Judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$1273.53, with interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the 10th of November, 1850.

Joseph W. Osborn vs. Samuel Brannan.—Judgment for the plaintiff, and damages assessed at \$1.00, together with the costs of the suit. Chetwood for plaintiff, Weller and Billing for defendant.

PROBATE COURT.—Hon. R. N. Morrison, presiding.

In matter of the estate of George C. Forbes, deceased.—Ordered that all persons interested appear on the 28th, to show cause why his accounts should not be closed.

In matter of the estate of Jose P. Pinalta, deceased.—Citation issued for John Middleton, administrator, to appear on the 19th, and answer such questions as may be asked him.

In matter of the estate of Francis D. Walker, deceased.—Ordered that B. F. Watkins be appointed administrator of the above estate on giving bonds in the sum of \$400 dollars.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—Hon. H. S. Brown and Edward McGowan, Associate Justices.

People vs. Edward Hall, for petit larceny.—Proofs and allegations submitted and defendant found not guilty.

People vs. John McAdams, for petit larceny.—Defendant found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

People vs. John Bailey, for petit larceny.—Defendant found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

People vs. John Boyer, threats of life—Cause tried and decision reserved until to-day.

State vs. Thomas Haggerty, for petit larceny.—Defendant found guilty and sentenced to sixty days imprisonment.

State vs. Wm. Harbell, for petit larceny.—Defendant found guilty and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment.

State vs. George Smith, for petit larceny.—Defendant found guilty and sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hon. Levi Parsons, presiding.

People vs. Joseph Windred.—Assault with intent to commit murder.

The following persons were sworn and empaneled as a jury:

Charles E. Huse, J. J. Cooke, Samuel H. Dearborn, Alfred Godfrey, Lucien Skinner, G. W. Anthony, C. M. Blake, John S. Eagou, W. McNeil, C. A. Smith, Alonzo Wheeler and Gardner K. Reed.

After the jury were empaneled, the Court adjourned until to-day.

From the Klamath Mines.

A friend who left this city for the Klamath country, some months since, writes us from Camp Lane, at the head of Klamath river, under date of Feb. 12th, in which he gives a glowing description of the country round about him, of its beauty and general inviting appearance. He adds that they have abundance of game, and in fact of every kind of provisions; that the average earnings of the miners around him amount to about \$35 per day, but that many do not make more than \$16 to \$25. The process of digging and washing is similar to that pursued on the Feather and Yuba rivers. He says he has seen but one "Long Tom" in operation, and that was doing about \$150 per day.

As the season opens, the miners were anticipating plenty of water, as the snow must melt. Provisions, it is added, were reasonable enough to a miner, although the price at which they were held must pay to the shipper three or four hundred per cent above all costs and charges. A great number of Indians were in the vicinity, but were quite inoffensive, and can very easily be induced to work for a blanket or other article of covering, or trinkets of almost every kind. A large band of "Spocaus" were on their way down from the upper country, who would all be at the disposal of the whites.

Auction Sales this Day.

Cary & Barnstead, at 10 o'clock, boots, hams, pickles, candles, &c.

Henry B. Laffite & Co., at 10 o'clock, pickles, brandy fruit, chocolate, prunes, &c.

Cobb & Co., at 10 1/2 o'clock, port wine, sugar, ale, brandy, groceries, &c.

Kettelle, Mahony & Co., at 10 o'clock, American mules, saddle horses, &c.

Starr, Minton & Co., at 10 o'clock, wine, cigars, liquors, shovels, &c.

Emerson & Dunbar, at 10 o'clock, potatoes, wines, beans, peas, sugar, &c.

Erwin Brothers & Co., at 10 o'clock, pork, molasses, sugar, hams, teas, &c.

PHONOGRAPHIC SCHOOL.—Mr. JAS. ADAIR will open a school to-day on the corner of Jackson street and Washington Place, for the purpose of teaching photography in the French, German, and Spanish languages. For the purpose of satisfying the community in regard to the science, he offers to teach for two weeks free of charge. Persons will thus have an opportunity of judging of the merits of this system, unattended with expense. It is a science of great importance, and one of advantage and utility in any pursuit of life.

A SUBJECT OF PITY.—We saw on Long Wharf, yesterday, a crazy person, whose "unfed sides and lopped and windowed raggedness," bore ample testimony to the fact he was turned adrift upon the cold charity of this world. Around him were collected a motley crowd of half-grown boys and dock loafers, who were making a matter of laughter and jest of the strange conduct of their unfortunate fellow being. It is time that some measures should be adopted to secure a retreat for those who are without friends and mentally deranged.

WE are indebted to Mr. J. C. DERRY for a pamphlet reviewing one published at Charleston, S. C., entitled "The Union, Past and Future; how it works, and how to save it." Also, a statistical pamphlet on the growth, population, wealth and prospects of Boston, an interesting work to all, and especially to Bostonians. Both were written by E. H. DERRY, Esq.

"It is a curious fact," says some entomologists, "that it is only the female mosquito that torments us." A bachelor friend says, "it is not at all curious."

Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present, Aldermen Greene, Stuart, Cronise, Robinson, and Seveler.

Petitions.—Of G. R. Farly, to be reimbursed for \$110 in city scrip, which he lost by accident; referred to Finance Committee. Of A. D. Merrifield, asking the city privilege to furnish water to the whole city, lay pipes in the principal streets, hydrants, &c., and to receive for his services the sum of \$50,000 per annum; referred to the Committee on Fire and Water. Of property holders on Sansome street, between Washington and Jackson, praying that they be allowed the privilege, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, to fill the vacant space in the street; referred to the Committee on Streets. Of a number of property holders, asking that Central wharf, from Montgomery to Battery street, be made public; referred to the Committee on Streets. Of a number of merchants, remonstrating against persons selling merchandise on the streets, which was received.

Ordinances.—An ordinance authorizing the Chief Engineer to contract for a house, the cost of which shall not exceed \$3000, for the Knickerbocker engine, No. 5—adopted. Also an ordinance prohibiting persons from selling merchandise on the streets or sidewalks. Adopted.

Resolutions.—A resolution appropriating \$3000 for the relief of John C. Pelton—adopted. Compelling the Finance Committee to meet at the Mayor's office, this evening—adopted.

Bills.—Of John Egan of \$4500 for building a house for the Howard Engine Company, and bill of John Hill of \$1369, for piling the lot on which the house stands, were both ordered paid. Of Gilmor Meredith of \$130, a balance due him as treasurer; referred to the committee on Finance. Of Sebastian Vischer of \$60 for wood furnished city hospital; ordered paid.

Reports.—The weekly reports of the resident physician and steward of the city hospital, were read and received.

Joint Resolution.—A joint resolution, requiring the Clerks of each Board to furnish to the several departments the different resolutions, ordinances, &c., belonging to each.

Concurrences.—Of a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to remove the projection of the Dramatic Museum, and others of a similar nature over which the city has control. Bills of A. T. Ridley, Shepard, Bennett & Co., and others, were ordered paid. The ordinance defining the duties of the City Sexton, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Adjourned until Monday next.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—Present, Ald. Wilson, Sharron, Gibbs, Grant, Van Ness, and Corbett.

Ald. Sharron presented a memorial from a number of citizens, asking that A. D. Merrifield's proposition for furnishing water to the city, be accepted.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing John C. Pelton the sum of \$3000, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the Committee who were appointed to burn redeemed city scrip, to perform their duty immediately.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

Extraordinary Trial.

The New York Sun publishes, from a correspondent at Bel Air, Md., the following account of what certainly is, if true, a very extraordinary trial, being the acquittal of a man tried for murder, and his subsequent confession of the crime under oath:

One of the most extraordinary occurrences that have disturbed this part of the world for the past half century, took place to-day [Dc. 24th]. Some time ago the body of a man named Hammond was found near here, bearing evidence that he had been cruelly murdered. Suspicion was fixed upon two persons named Stump and Griffith, as the villains who committed the bloody deed, and they were accordingly arrested and duly indicted, Stump for being the principal, and Griffith as being an accomplice.

Stump's trial came on a few days since, and he was acquitted, the jury thinking the testimony against him not sufficient for hanging.

Griffith, the accomplice, was next on trial, and the Court have been occupied with it for the past few days. To-day they brought in a verdict of not guilty, upon the following singular testimony:

Stump having been acquitted of the murder, his evidence was of course admissible, and he was called to the stand in behalf of Griffith.

Being sworn, he was asked:

Do you know anything of the murder of Hammond?

Yes.

Do you know who killed him?

Yes.

I did it myself!

Had Griffith any agency in the act?

None; and he did not know it until four hours afterwards.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of not guilty, against the prisoner, and he was discharged.

Such proceedings, will give you an idea of how criminal matters are managed here. In New York or Boston both of these men would have been executed. The testimony against them was clear and positive. They managed, however, to bring the prosecution and jury over to their side, and now both are free. The chief murderer, by confession, having been once acquitted, cannot be tried again for the same offence; and now he stalks around the streets, bold and independent, triumphing over his success in defeating justice, and in being long beyond it!

LITHOGRAPHS.—A couple of beautiful lithographic views of the conflagration of Nevada city, have been laid on our table. The artists are Messrs. JUSTH & QUORR and Mr. B. F. BUTLER, whom we have had occasion to notice before. The views are gotten up in a very handsome and tasty manner, and no doubt accurately present to the mind's eye a perfect representation of that disastrous conflagration.

A WISE ORDINANCE.—An ordinance was passed last evening by the Common Council, prohibiting hawkers, pedlars, &c., from selling their wares on the streets, or side walks. A number of petitions were presented by some of our most respectable merchants, representing that these hawkers, who pay neither rent, tax, or license, were of great injury to the interests of many.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Yesterday was a day revered by every Irishman as that of his Patron Saint, St. Patrick, and was observed by them in various ways, as inclination or opportunity dictated. Last evening a party of the sons of the Green Isle assembled together, and had a happy time in commemoration of the day.

A DIALOGUE.—A traveler met with a settler near a house, and inquired: "Whose house?" "Moggs." "Of what built?" "Loga." "Any neighbors?" "Frogs." "Your dirt?" "Hogs." "How do you catch them?" "Dogs."

BY LAST NIGHT'S BOAT.

News from the Sacramento Valley.

Gregory came up with flying colors last night, at least twelve feet six inches ahead of FREEMAN, with Sacramento papers of yesterday morning.

A fire broke out in the house of Col. Jennings, at Sacramento, on Third street, Sunday night, which destroyed the entire building as well as a small one adjoining. The carpenter shop of Mr. Maroh was pulled down.

Rich diggings have been discovered and opened about a mile above Ophir City, on Feather River.

The safe of the New England House was carried off Saturday night, and robbed of its contents.

The "Little Dramatic" Company, of this city, are doing a thriving business at Sacramento. Mrs. EVARD and Mrs. MESTAYER are as popular there as they were here.

Five deaths occurred at Sacramento during the week ending Saturday last.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—On Saturday evening, pursuant to notice, a meeting of the minority party of this city, assembled at the Orleans House, for the purpose of taking steps to rescuscitate the body which was so effectually killed about the time of the last election in this city. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Judge Ralston, as Chairman. Number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. A resolution was adopted, that delegates should be chosen from the different districts of the county, to assemble at the Court House on the 5th day of April next, which meeting is to appoint delegates to attend the State Convention.

Colonel HENLEY was called to the stand, to infuse some enthusiasm if possible into the breasts of the dispirited audience. Mr. CLYMER followed, but the efforts of both these gentlemen were unavailing. The meeting after passing a resolution in favor of a liberal home-land exemption, adjourned.

There seemed to be a want of that spirit and animation which is ordinarily seen at democratic assemblies. The truth is, their prospects for success are hopeless here, and they have the good sense to perceive it.—Index.

CURIOUS REVENGE; Or, how a Woman lost a Beautiful Leg.—The London Lancet of July tells the following extraordinary story:—

Late one evening a person came in our office and asked to see the editor of the Lancet. On being introduced to our sanctum, he placed a bundle upon the table, from which he proceeded to extract a very fair and symmetrical lower extremity, which might have matched "Athena's better part," and which had evidently belonged to a woman.

"There," said he, "is there anything the matter with that leg? Did you ever see a banger's? What ought the man to be done with who cut them off?"

On hearing the meaning of these interrogatories put before us, we found it was the leg of the wife of our evening visitor. He had been accustomed to admire the leg and foot of the lady, of the perfection of which he was, it appears, conscious. A few days before he had excited her anger, and they had quarreled violently, upon which she left the house declaring that she would be revenged on him, and that he should never again see the object of his admiration. The next thing he heard was, that she was a patient in the hospital—and had her leg amputated. She had declared to the surgeon that she suffered intolerable pain in her knee, and begged to have her limb removed—a petition of the surgeon complied with, and thus became the instrument of her own absurd revenge upon her husband.

A SUCCESSFUL FIRM.—The Albany Evening Express says:

Some two or three years ago, a law firm existed in Buffalo, under the copartnership of "Fillmore, Hall & Haven." The senior partner of this firm was, in 1848, elected Vice President of this United States, and by the demise of Gen. Zachary Taylor, President, he is now Chief Magistrate of this great and glorious Union. Mr. Hall, the second of the firm, is now Postmaster General, a station of great importance and of considerable emolument. Mr. Haven, the third and last of the firm, at the late general election held in this State, was elected to Congress from the district in which he resides, against the united efforts of pretended friends and avowed opponents.

Such an instance of promotion, enjoyed by every member of a firm, is without a parallel, and is a proud example of what energy and determination, added to talent and ability, can and will accomplish, when called into operation.

CURIOUS SIGNS.—In London, a tailor has still before his door—"Fell from Hoburn Hill" and in one of the

LEGAL NOTICES

People
or of Hawaiian,
and Kustakine

Judge
rs, given
commenced to
first Monday of
at of M. E. J.
Berreyra, and
of J. Berreyra,
M. Berreyra,
Basham, tutor
in, James Hep-
and James A
treat, said to
on the 5th day
cover from you
ing a portion of
sails, San Fran-
cisco, via. All
between the ran-
nison & Regine,
not lying west of
lib, and running
specially the Mine,
Basham, three or
property, and that
the first day
y to have you
you seven hun-
pounds there-
and also three
trespassers and
you are notified
complaint at the
e will be heard
nough.

There being no
affairs, this writ

[illegible]

RICHT, State
San Francisco,
and under the
of H. Horton,
of Seth A. Norton,
and answer the
in native of the
from the time and
with that in the sum-
the Clerk of the
back, on or before
S. Judge of said
of San Francisco,

DIXON, Clerk
SMITH, D. C.

was insuffi-
ent leading in the
style of Salmon
number, 1860, for
of being due from
at amount bear-
ing, payable in
cents, at the rate
of \$90 per dollar.
On request, and
to be made by you to
from this State to
be advanced
from the Clerk's
of \$60 December,
1900, and dated
July, title and in-
of June, 1881,
or not answered
by you.
BY, Clerk
for Dep't. Clerks]
JULIE'S Attorney

Judge James P. Leach,
Harris, State of
the bench, greeting
is sworn under the
of Frankly, principles
of the nature
be met and where
in the numerous
Clerk of the said
SUNDAY DAY OF SEP-
tember and Court,
minutes, the Law
by James P. Clerk,
Clark, Clerk.

EDMONSON, Clerk.
By James P. First
of San Francisco,
body, against you
for the sum of thirty-
nine dollars and
seventy cents, money ad-
vanced, interest, real and
personal, and by
and recovery had and re-
covery of account
amounting to the
red and sixty-nine
of a memorandum of
from the Clerk's of-
fice day of Decem-

day of September,
must appear and
against you.
EDMONSON, Clerk.
Attorneys, Reg. Clk.

PETER'S AUCTIONEER'S
Building.

COURT.

[illegible]

on Broadway, be-
s, where orders will
western addition of
sunt. Some of the
ots within the limits
gherbrood, are those
Laguna. Title un-
M. NELSON,
the road, Laguna.